

## REMARKS

Receipt of the Office Action of May 11, 2009 in this RCE application is gratefully acknowledged.

The examiner has rejected claims 6 – 9 under 35 USC 112, second paragraph because “Applicants [sic] can only choose either ‘is held’ or ‘to be held’ but not both.” Actually both can be claimed if phrased according to the known procedure “one of: held and to be held.” Accordingly, claims 7 and 9 have been amended to include the acceptable phraseology, thereby overcoming the rejection under 35 USC 112, second paragraph.

The examiner then rejects claims 6 – 9 under 35 USC 102(b) by Clift et al.

This rejection is respectfully traversed.

In paragraph 3 of this latest Office Action, the examiner states: “Applicant argues that Clift [sic] does not disclose ‘a look-ahead’.” This is not correct. What Applicant noted on page 5, line 9 of the REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION WITH AMENDMENT filed on March 6, 2009 is that “Clift does not disclose any stack management system.”

In paragraph 4 of the latest Office Action, the examiner states: “In response to Applicant’s argument, the Examiner submits that Clift discloses ‘A RAT primary array is provided that stores a mapping from the processor logical registers to registers’ (Cliff[sic]: Column 2 lines 60-67 column 3 lines 1-33). The RAT stored an array or address to an RF (register file) entry.”

Clift's system comes under the category of a register machine not a stack machine, because each entry of the RAT primary/shadow array 110/112 corresponds to a predetermined logical register (Clift: Fig. 2, Fig. 4, column 5 lines 11-25 and column 11 lines 16-29). Clift does not disclose any stack management system. In fact, as previously noted, the word "stack" is not to be found in Clift's specification.

The computer system disclosed in the present application can operate in either of the two modes: the stack mode and the register mode. Each entry of the advanced mapping file (AMF 3a) corresponds to a predetermined logical register number in the register mode, but not in the stack mode (page 33 lines 3-8).

In the stack mode of the system disclosed in the present application, the entry of address 0 of AMF 3a always corresponds to the top of the stack, and the entry of address n of AMF 3a corresponds to the (n+1)th element of the stack (page 14 line 23 – page 16 line 13 and Fig. 3). On the other hand, traditional look-ahead stack management systems employ the circular buffer technique, which requires two pointers to indicate the top and the bottom.

In accordance with the difference of the structure described above, AMF 3a is to be manipulated in a peculiar manner in the stack mode of the system disclosed in the present application (page 23 line 21 – page 24 line 21).

On page 28 line 1 – page 32 line 25 of the specification, an example action of processing two instructions, Instruction\_1 and Instruction\_2, is described. As described on page 8 line 11 – page 11 line 7, ten stack instructions have been converted into Instruction\_1 and Instruction\_2. The state-modification field content of Instruction\_1, namely SM{ +2: f4, f1 }, implies that the stack is to be grown by two

elements, which are to correspond to f4 and f1 (f1 - f4 represent addresses of the data-file entries to be allocated to hold data). And, the state-modification field content of Instruction\_2, namely SM{ -2: }, implies that the stack is to be shrunk by two elements.

In the example action, when the computer system is in such a state as shown in Fig. 8, Instruction\_1 is issued and the AMF 3a is so modified that p26 and p51, replacing f1 and f4, are respectively entered into the entries of address 0 and 1, and for the part below, contents of the AMF entries are shifted down by the amount of stack growth (2 entries). (The contents of the AMF entries of address 0, 1, ... shown in Fig. 8 are moved into the AMF entries of address 2, 3, ..., respectively.) The state of the computer system right after issue of Instruction\_1 is shown in Fig. 9. The equivalent action of processing Instruction\_1 in a traditional system is illustrated in Application No.10/344,698: page 38 lines 13-23, Fig. 13 and Fig. 14.

In the next cycle, Instruction\_2 is issued. As only a negative growth of the stack (-2) is indicated in the SM field, contents of the AMF entries are shifted by this amount. (The contents of the AMF entries of address 2, 3, ... shown in Fig. 9 are moved into the AMF entries of address 0, 1, ..., respectively.) The state of the computer system right after issue of Instruction\_2 is shown in Fig. 10. The equivalent action of processing Instruction\_2 in a traditional system is illustrated in Application No.10/344,698: page 39 line 15 – page 40 line 1, Fig. 14 and Fig. 15.

Consider further the following which were basically included in the REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION WITH AMENDMENT filed on March 6, 2009:

(1)

First, it should be noted that the data file (DF 6) and the advanced mapping file (AMF 3a) noted in the specification are respectively referred to as “data storing

means” and “look-ahead mapping means” in claims 6-9.

As per claim 6, the phrase “for each entry of said look-ahead mapping means that is to hold an entry address in said data storing means allocated to an operand stack element” in lines 8-10 was previously inserted in order to exclude entries that is to be below the bottom (shaded area of AMF 3a in Fig. 3), and “the entry” in line 10 refers to “each entry” in line 8.

As per claim 7, the phrase “for each entry of said look-ahead mapping means holding an entry address in said data storing means allocated to an operand stack element” in lines 8-10 was previously inserted in order to exclude entries that is below the bottom right before the modification. The phrase “if the entry of said look-ahead mapping means is to hold an entry address in said data storing means allocated to an operand stack element” in lines 10-12 was previously inserted in order to exclude cases where “the entry”, which refers to “each entry” in line 8, is to fall below the bottom right after the modification. The phrase “whose value is held / to be held in the entry of said data storing means indicated by the address held in the entry of said look-ahead mapping means” in lines 13-15 qualifies “the operand stack element” in line 13; and the phrase “indicated by the address held in the entry of said look-ahead mapping means” in lines 14-15 qualifies “the entry of said data storing means” in line 14. And, “the entry” in lines 14-15 also refers to “each entry” in line 8. Hence, “the number of operand stack elements over the operand stack element whose ...” is to be unchanged. Since “look-ahead mapping means” indicates the look-ahead state of the system, the entry of the data storing means indicated by an address held in the look-ahead mapping means may or may not hold the value at the time of the modification. So, the expression of “held / to be held” can be considered to be appropriate. But, in any event the above-noted correction has been made.

Claims 8 and 9 are respectively identical to claims 6 and 7 except that "entry"/"entries" is changed to "register"/"registers", and accordingly, "(entry) address" is changed to "(register) number".

There should no longer be any rejection under 35 USC112.

(2)

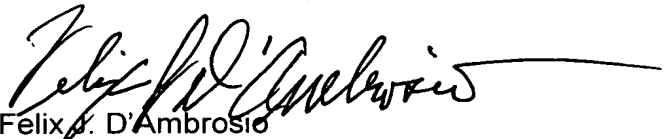
Regarding Clift et al, it is noted that they do not disclose any look-ahead stack management system, and cannot, it is respectfully submitted therefore, anticipate claims 6-9.

The circuit for making a modification on a look-ahead mapping means can be streamlined by adopting the look-ahead stack management system according to claims 6-9. It is not possible to achieve this result with a traditional stack management system equipped with a circular buffer. And, the look-ahead mapping means can have a non-power-of-two number of entries (registers) for stack management.

In view of the foregoing, reconsideration and re-examination are respectfully requested and claims 6-9 found allowable.

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Respectfully submitted,  
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